1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2	EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION		
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4	IN RE: AUTOMOTIVE PARTS Master File No. 12-02311 ANTITRUST LITIGATION		
5	Hon. Marianne O. Battani		
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7	ETNAL ADDDOMAL HEADING		
8	FINAL APPROVAL HEARING Truck and Equipment Dealer Plaintiffs		
9	BEFORE THE HONORABLE MARIANNE O. BATTANI		
10	United States District Judge Theodore Levin United States Courthouse		
11	231 West Lafayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan Thursday, November 17, 2016		
12	inursday, November 17, 2016		
13	APPEARANCES:		
14	FOR THE TRUCK AND		
15	EQUIPMENT DEALERS: J. MANLY PARKS DUANE MORRIS, L.L.P.		
16	WAYNE A. MAKC		
17	DUANE MORRIS, L.L.P.		
18	MILITAM CHOMZDADCED		
19	WILLIAM SHOTZBARGER DUANE MORRIS, L.L.P.		
20	SEAN P. McCONNELL		
21	DUANE MORRIS, L.L.P.		
22			
23			
24	To obtain a copy of this official transcript, contact: Robert L. Smith, Official Court Reporter		
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1
      Detroit, Michigan
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      Thursday, November 17, 2016
 3
      at about 2:58 p.m.
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               (Court and Counsel present.)
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               THE CASE MANAGER: Please rise.
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               The United States District Court for the Eastern
 8
     District of Michigan is now in session, the Honorable
 9
     Marianne O. Battani presiding.
10
               You may be seated.
11
               THE COURT: Good afternoon.
12
               THE ATTORNEYS: Good afternoon.
13
               THE COURT:
                          We have a table empty, is this -- this
14
     is the table?
                    Okay.
                          All right.
15
               This is the final approval order for the TED
16
     plaintiffs. Let me start by getting appearances.
17
               MR. PARKS: Manly Parks with my colleagues
18
     Wayne Mack, Bill Shotzbarger and Sean McConnell for the truck
19
     and equipment dealers, all from Duane Morris.
20
               THE COURT: Okay. Let's start --
21
               MS. SWANSON: Joanne Geha Swanson, Your Honor, for
22
     AutoLiv.
23
               MR. KONTIO:
                           Peter Kontio, Your Honor, for AutoLiv.
24
               MS. MALTAS: Allyson Maltas, Latham Watkins, for
25
     Sumitomo defendants.
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MR. IWREY: Good afternoon. Howard Iwrey, Dykema,
 2
     for the TRW defendants.
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              MR. SQUERI: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
     Steven Squeri, Jones Day, on behalf of Yazaki Corporation and
 4
 5
     Yazaki North America.
 6
              MR. CHERRY: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
 7
     Steve Cherry from Wilmer Hale for the Denso defendants.
 8
              MR. GANGNES: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
 9
     Larry Gangnes from Lane Powell for the Furukawa defendants.
10
              MS. CRABTREE: Molly Crabtree for the GS Electech
11
     defendants.
12
              MR. BARNES: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
13
     Don Barnes from Porter Wright for the GS Electech defendants.
14
              MR. TURCO: Good afternoon. Mike Turco on behalf
15
     of the Leoni defendants.
16
              THE COURT:
                          Okay. Why don't you take the podium,
17
     Mr. Parks. I assume you are the one doing it?
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              MR. PARKS:
                           I am, Your Honor.
                                              Thank you.
19
              THE COURT:
                           Okay.
20
                           Your Honor, as you know, this motion
              MR. PARKS:
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     covers nine settlements in the wire harnesses and occupant
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     safety systems cases, seven are from wire harnesses, two are
23
     occupant safety systems.
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              In wire harnesses there are settlements now with
25
     all of the defendants before the Court, and specifically
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that's the Furukawa group of defendants, the Yazaki group of defendants, the Denso defendants, Sumitomo defendants, GS Electech defendants, Tokai Rika defendants and the Leoni group defendants.

In occupant safety systems there are settlements with all but one defendant in that case, and the settlements are specifically with the AutoLiv group of defendants and the TRW group of defendants.

Taken together these nine settlements provide for just over \$5 million in cash benefits, and many of the settlements mandate various types of what we believe to be very valuable or to have been very valuable cooperation on the part of the settling defendants.

I should note that while cooperation with the wire harness case is less relevant today given that all the defendants have now settled, it should be noted that the cooperation pledges and some of the cooperation we received from the settlements was instrumental in securing the remaining settlements from the other wire harness defendants, so some of the benefits of that cooperation were already realized.

As set forth in our moving papers, we believe that these nine settlements are meaningful, substantial, fair, reasonable and adequate, and on that basis should be granted final approval. Each of the settlements has unique language

defining the settlement class, although the language variations are generally not significant among the two OSS settlements and the seven wire harness settlements, although technically we are talking about nine settlement classes we are really talking about two generally similar groups of settlement classes between the two cases. The specific class definitions are found in the settlements themself and they are part of the public record of this case.

Regarding the benefits of the settlements, the chart at page 3 of our motion sets forth each -- the cash component of each settlement. The amount of each settlement was a function of several factors including the evidence of that defendant group's conduct and our assessment of it, the volume of commerce affected or potentially affected, and the value of the non-cash components of the settlements, such as cooperation. We believe that accounting for the prospects of success, the defenses asserted, the volume of commerce impacted or potentially impacted, the risks of proceeding, and those associated with the case otherwise, we think the settlements are a great outcome for the class.

On the topic of notice, notice was provided to prospective class members in accordance with the notice plan approved by this Court. That notice plan followed closely other notice plans previously approved by this Court, most notably that employed in settlements involving the auto

dealer plaintiffs and their classes, and that notice plan was reviewed and determined to be fair, reasonable and appropriate by the firm of RG2, which the Court has permitted in the preliminary approval motion for us to use as consultants in our notice related issues.

RG2 also oversaw execution of the notice plan as detailed in the declaration of Ms. Tina * Jango from RG2 which is attached to our moving papers. RG2 set up a specific settlement website which went live on October 2nd of this year, purchased the file containing over 50,000 names and addresses of C level executives who work at approximately 12,000 different truck, agricultural implement, construction, mining, railroad and commercial vehicle dealerships. Notice was then mailed by U.S. mail to each of those 50,000 individuals. Notice was also e-mailed to each of those 50,000 individuals representing 12,000 dealerships.

An ad regarding the settlement was placed in the weekly newsletter of the American Truck Dealers Association newsletter each week throughout October, and the American Truck Dealers Association is a division of the National Automotive Dealers Association, or NADA, and is the premier organizational group in our assessment among truck and implement dealers in the country.

The summary notice was also released via PR press -- newswire as a press release, the notice was printed

in the Wall Street Journal and in Automotive News as well as the October issue of World Truck Magazine, and an ad was included in the NADA's e-newsletter as well.

We believe and represent to the Court that this notice program was thorough and was designed to reach and did reach a very large percentage of the potential class members here.

On the issue of reaction of the class members, the reaction has been very positive in the sense that there has been no appearances entered, no objections filed, and no opt outs from the class.

As noted yesterday by counsel for the auto dealer plaintiffs in connection with the final fairness hearing that Your Honor heard yesterday afternoon, these businesses that are members of -- potential members of these classes are sophisticated, large commercial businesses almost without exception have legal counsel already established and ongoing relationships with lawyers, in many instances may even be big enough to have an in-house lawyer or in-house legal department, and so these are sophisticated consumers of legal services and are in the position to speak up and make themselves known if they are not happy with the provisions of a class settlement such as this, and we'll understand what they are receiving when they receive such a notice in the mail, and we think it is important to understand the silence

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from the class in the context of who the class is here and that it is particularly meaningful given who the class is.

Our moving papers review the specific elements of Rule 23, each of which we believe is satisfied by the settlements before the Court. Those elements and the arguments regarding them are set forth in our papers, but they, of course, include likelihood of success on the merits as weighed against the amount and form of the relief offered by the settlement as the first.

On this issue, I would note, and, of course, the Court has seen other settlements in other classes including the auto dealers' classes and some of those settlement numbers are significantly greater than what we present here today, and to address that issue, and I know that the defendants will appreciate this because it is something we talked about extensively in our settlement discussions, the volumes of commerce we are talking about here when we are talking about the volumes of parts, wire harness and related components and occupant safety system related components, as compared to the volumes of commerce for automobiles, the volumes of commerce for truck and equipment vehicles are significantly smaller and that led, of course, understandably to a totally different range of settlement discussions and a totally different range of settlement outcomes in terms of the dollars. And it is very natural and understandable and,

of course, as a point reminded to me many, many times by my friends here to my left, your right, that the value of the case has to be considered in light of the volumes of commerce, and so that was a factor that yielded the numbers that we are looking at here today for these two part -- or these two types of parts in these two cases.

On the issue of complexity, expense and likely duration of further litigation, it is well known that this is a very complex matter, perhaps one of the more complex and expansive pieces of antitrust litigation MDLs that certainly I have seen, there is significant expense in pursuing it among other things with the expense of experts and obviously the other costs associated with pursuing a case of this magnitude or cases of these magnitude, and the duration, as Your Honor noted yesterday, could be a long time, we will leave it at that, and we think that there is real value in having a recovery for the class in this shorter term.

The opinions of class counsel and the class representatives are set forth in the papers. We obviously wouldn't be here or wouldn't have entered into these settlements unless we believe they were appropriate and represented good outcomes for the class.

The amount of discovery engaged in by the parties, it certainly was extensive in wire harnesses, we attended over 50 depositions, there were millions and millions of

pages of documents produced by the settling defendants and discovery was in wire harnesses.

In occupant safety systems the settling defendants provided key information at our request pursuant to Rule 408 that allowed us to fairly evaluate the merits of those claims and in particular the volumes of commerce likely impacted which allowed us to be able to advance settlement discussions at a pace that would be ahead of where discovery might otherwise permit us to proceed.

The reaction of absent class members we've discussed. There is no risk of fraud or collusion, and certainly we believe the settlements are in the public interest because settlements generally are, and we believe these are fair and appropriate outcomes here.

The settlement classes meet the requirements of Rule 23(a) and (b). They are too numerous for joinder to be practical, we believe these classes likely comprise of at least thousands and maybe tens of thousands of dealers.

There are common questions of law and fact as is generally observed in antitrust conspiracy cases of this sort, this is no different. The claims of the class representatives are typical to those of the class. The class representatives are dealers and have claims that are indistinguishable in important respects, in the fundamental respects from the class. And the representation will be -- will fairly and

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     adequately protect the interest of the class, we believe that
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     it has and will do so.
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               I would certainly be happy to answer any further
     questions Your Honor has about any of those issues at this
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     point.
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                           Nothing about any of these issues.
               THE COURT:
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               MR. PARKS:
                           Okay.
                                 Now, one note, we had an issue
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     yesterday regarding the CAFA or CAFA notice date and timing
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     of the Court's final order should it be forthcoming here.
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               THE COURT:
                           Right.
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                           We also have to be sensitive to that
               MR. PARKS:
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     here as well. We have dated our proposed final order as
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     January 16th, 2017, which would be after the last CAFA notice
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     period would expire, and we can certainly, to jog the Court's
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     memory so the Court doesn't have to calendar this item for
16
     itself, we can send along a final order on the 16th of
17
     January or thereabouts.
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                                 I would like you to do the same
               THE COURT: Yes.
19
     thing that we did yesterday, if you would send it when it
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     is -- the time period has expired or the time for the order
21
     to enter along with a little cover memo as to why just to jog
22
     my memory.
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               MR. PARKS:
                           Sure.
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               THE COURT:
                           I don't want to --
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               MR. PARKS:
                          We will do that. Also there was a
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mention yesterday of individual forms of final judgment for the individual settling defendants, and we have talked about this with counsel for the settling defendants and we agree probably the easiest way to proceed there is on the same day we have reached the 91st day for the last CAFA notice day to send an individual final judgment for all of the settling defendants on that date, and we can include it with the final order that we are proposing here for the overall approval of the settlement.

THE COURT: Okay. Just a question on that CAFA notice. Do you -- in general I have never had CAFA come back or heard of it. I mean, do you anticipate any CAFA problems with this?

MR. PARKS: We don't, Your Honor. Our sense -- my sense, I will speak specifically for me, my sense is that the attorneys general are well aware of these cases, they have been around for quite a long time. I am aware that some of the attorneys general have been participants in various aspects of the discovery in wire harnesses in particular, and I don't think there is any surprise or lack of awareness, and there has been no communications suggesting that these attorneys general would like to appear or be heard or object in any way to the settlements. So I really don't anticipate any issue on that front, it is simply a matter of making sure that we get to the appropriate period and don't create a

1 technical problem for everyone. 2 THE COURT: I just wondered thinking about it 3 because we do have the attorneys general who became part of the case but not all of them. 4 5 MR. PARKS: Right, right. So that's what I have to 6 address in terms of the motion for final approval. 7 also have a motion for approval of allocation plans and a fee 8 motion as well, and I can turn to those if you would like me 9 to or if you have any questions for me I'm happy to answer? 10 THE COURT: No, you can turn to those and we will 11 do it all at once. 12 MR. PARKS: Great. Also in front of the Court is a 13 motion for approval of allocation plans. 14 THE COURT: Wait a minute. I have to stop you. 15 One other thing while we are there, is there any comment from 16 any defendant on the settlement? 17 (No response.) 18 THE COURT: Okay. Everybody is saying no. 19 There is a motion for approval of MR. PARKS: 20 allocation plans. We have a proposed specific allocation 21 plan for the wire harness settlement -- or settlements and 22 another specific allocation plan for the occupant safety 23 systems settlements. Each is tailored to the facts and 24 circumstances of those cases as we have determined them to be

through discovery and other information we have been able to

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obtain and review. Although the allocation plans are similar in overall structure and design to those proposed by the auto dealer plaintiffs and previously approved by the Court, that is they ensure some measure of recovery for every claimant with a valid claim, it is on a point system where by simply submitting a valid claim you are entitled to a certain minimum number of points, and then based on the nature of your claim, the types of vehicles, the number of units and/or number of parts you would earn additional points for each such unit or part within the period, and then ultimately when you determine the number of claims and the number of points then the settlement funds would be divided proportionately among the claimants.

The details of each of the two plans are slightly different as, of course, they should be because we had slightly different evidence with respect to what models or vehicles were impacted in our assessment by the alleged conduct.

And they are also -- the point system we have employed is weighted to account for the variations in economic value of certain components. So the purchase of a seat belt is accorded a different economic value than the purchase of an airbag system, for example, because a seat belt would be less expensive than an entire airbag system, and that's reflected in the point value structure in the

occupant safety system settlement.

The allocation plans we have proposed to the Court have been reviewed and endorsed by RG2 from a fairness perspective, they are a settlement administration firm, we are also using them for notice purposes here as well, but they are a settlement administrator and we intend to use them as the settlement administrators for the settlements, and they have reviewed the plans and determined them to be workable from a settlement administration standpoint, which I think is important.

THE COURT: Who is William Wickersham?

MR. PARKS: Wickersham is a principal at RG2, and Tina Jango is also an employee of RG2. Those were the two principal resources at RG2 that we are dealing with and who will be overseeing the claims process should the Court grant final approval of these settlements.

As I mentioned, the plan details are set forth in the moving papers and I'm certainly happy to answer any questions the Court has about the plans or the details of the plans.

THE COURT: No. It looks like a very similar point system to what we used in the other cases with a few variations.

MR. PARKS: It seemed to be a practical way to proceed and we certainly didn't feel we needed to come up

with something wholly brand new when something that seemed pretty workable was out there and so we tried to just take what was there and modify it in a way that we felt was appropriate for the facts and circumstances that we had in our cases.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. PARKS: All right. And so also in front of the Court and finally is a motion for award of attorney fees and payment of -- or reimbursement of certain expenses and service awards.

On the attorney-fees component of that motion, the award of fees if granted would represent the first fees of any kind recovered in this entire MDL by counsel for the truck and equipment dealers. We have not been paid any funds at all to date in the two plus years we've been involved in this litigation. We have during that time advanced something over half a million -- over \$600,000 worth of expenses in pursuit of just these two particular cases, occupant safety systems and wire harnesses, and, of course, we are also involved in a number of other proceedings and are, of course, advancing expenses in those cases as well.

The movant seeks fees equal to one-third of the total amount of the settlements, the total amount of settlements is approximately \$5.1 million. The fees we are requesting would be 1.538833 million, that's \$1,538,833. The

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settlement amount -- and that number is calculated by the
settlement amount minus escrow agent costs of approximately
$56,000 and notice and claims administration related costs
and projected costs of about $500,000.
         The fee represents less than 45 percent of the
Loadstar for our firm on these two cases, the Loadstar being
around $3.5 million time invested in pursing these two cases.
         THE COURT:
                    What is the net to the parties in that
roughly?
         MR. PARKS:
                     I'm sorry. What is the what?
         THE COURT:
                     From the 5 million or 5.1 million, what
would be the net to the parties?
                     I don't have that math in front of me,
         MR. PARKS:
but I believe it would be in -- north of $3.5 million.
         THE COURT:
                            Thank you.
                     Okay.
         MR. PARKS:
                     Or in the range of $3.5 million, but I
will double check the math, and it certainly is what it is.
         THE COURT:
                     It is close enough.
         MR. PARKS:
                     And to give you a little bit of further
insight into the Loadstar, we have attorney hours for
Duane Morris attorneys, and we are the sole firm involved as
counsel for the truck and equipment dealers in these
proceedings, through the end of September of this year of
5,462 hours in furtherance of these two cases, and, again,
there has obviously been time since then including preparing
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for the hearing today and so forth, but through the end of September it is just under 5,500 hours towards these two cases.

In addition, we have 1,173 paralegal hours again just on these two cases, and approximately 98 litigation support staff hours on these two cases, and that's primarily IT/IS litigation support and research librarian support.

The activities we have performed in those hours are detailed on page 5 and 6 of our motion papers and include extensive legal work in these cases.

I think it is important to note that the criminal enforcement proceedings that brought about this civil MDL proceeding were in the case of wire harnesses and occupant safety systems focused entirely on passenger vehicles, not on trucks or equipment, and that meant in order for us to build a case that the truck and equipment components were impacted by these conspiracies we had to develop that evidence from scratch, and we are very pleased to have been able to have done so to the point we were able to secure meaningful settlements for the class here, and absent having been able to do that there would be no recovery at all for the class of truck or equipment dealers.

I can go on and talk about service awards, but I'm happy to field any questions Your Honor has about the attorney fee request.

1 THE COURT: When you have down your library, what 2 are you talking about, library staff, who's the library 3 staff? 4 MR. PARKS: So we have an in-house library at my 5 law firm where we have research librarians, and they would 6 help us with things like making sure we have the correct 7 address for an overseas defendant so that we would be able to 8 get service to that defendant properly. They would also help 9 us do research on background information about components 10 that would be, for example, occupant safety systems, what 11 information is available in any public space about who is 12 purchasing those, what types of truck or equipment OEMs are 13 purchasing those products, which types of products they 14 purchase, market studies about relative market share, those 15 are all things that rather than having lawyers at much higher 16 rates do that kind of research we had research professionals 17 who are really experts at doing that kind of research do for 18 us and then provide us with the results. We think that's a 19 more efficient way to handle it, that's how we would handle 20 similar matters for our hourly rate-paying clients. 21 THE COURT: Okay. Hold on a minute. Molly. 22 (An off-the-record discussion was held at 23 3:23 p.m.) 24 THE COURT: Are there any other non-lawyer jobs 25 included in your Loadstar?

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MR. PARKS: There are. There are IS/IT litigation support professionals, these are technology support folks. We have had a lot of digital or electronic discovery in this case both in terms of collecting databases and electronic documents from the class representatives and taking electronic productions that have been made by the defendants, uploading them and getting them in a viewable and understandable format, and that, in my experience, unfortunately I'm not an expert at some of the technological aspects of that. THE COURT: Would that be the cost though versus the attorney fees? MR. PARKS: Well, these are in-house folks at our firm. Those services can be provided by outside vendors but we have a relatively fully developed IS/IT litigation support staff at Duane Morris and, again, it is common practice for us for our hourly billable clients to charge the rates that we have charged for these services because if we didn't do that we would have to send the matter out to an outside vendor and pay an outside vendor to do the same thing. THE COURT: Okay. Now with respect to the service awards, MR. PARKS: here the class representatives have performed and continue to perform an invaluable service to the class. Simply put, without the class representatives there would be no truck or

equipment dealer actions in this MDL and there would be no recovery for any of the class members. The class representatives have invested considerable time and energy in this case gathering and producing over nearly 900,000 pages of documents to date with further productions to come, very likely to exceed a million pages before productions are complete.

They have met and spoken with lawyers at class counsel on countless occasions about a wide variety of issues including -- or consulting about issues relating to truck and equipment vehicles, parts and the overall marketplace, and they have produced highly sensitive sales and inventory databases, and much, much more is detailed in our papers.

The service awards requested are \$10,000 per plaintiff, and that is less than half of the service awards that I believe, at least as I understand it, were requested and approved by this Court for other dealer class representatives in other settlements that's a part of this MDL.

THE COURT: What about -- I mean, now we have the Blue Cross Blue Shield case, it gives us a little bit more direction as to the service awards. What about the time your class reps have spent, have you -- I don't know who would keep track of it because I'm sure they didn't keep track of it outside of probably saying it was a lot.

MR. PARKS: I can't speak to the particular hours. What I can say is that it's easily hundreds of hours because I have been on calls and been involved in communications and other projects that the folks who were working with the different class representatives had to undertake at our request that have easily used that much time. We have obviously had to consult about understanding the way that the class representatives' various documents are kept, we have to understand their computer systems, we have to understand their databases in order to collect and produce those things or determine if they might be responsive.

We also have to understand the technological aspects of the parts we are talking about. I'm not a mechanic by trade and the folks fortunately at these class representatives do understand the mechanical componentry of trucks and equipment and have provided really invaluable service over a number of phone calls to help us understand aspects, for example, what are the components of a wire harness, how do they work, how are they different in a truck versus in a passenger vehicle and those types of issues which are very important to being able to advance our case and advance the case on behalf of the class.

THE COURT: How many named plaintiffs did you have?

MR. PARKS: I believe 18, but obviously the face of
the complaint will -- whatever that number is is the

appropriate number.

THE COURT: And each of them have expended these hours that you are talking about to --

MR. PARKS: Collectively, yes, absolutely. Now, there will be some that may have more input than others depending on how big that business is, but it seemed to us to be very difficult to distinguish that one particular plaintiff may have spent a little bit more or a little less time and certainly the obligations on them all have been essentially equivalent.

THE COURT: How about depositions?

MR. PARKS: There will be depositions forthcoming. To date there has been one deposition of a representative from the parent company of these companies and so that involved obviously considerable preparation and sitting for that deposition.

THE COURT: All right. Did you have some formula to come up with this \$10,000 that the Court should consider?

MR. PARKS: Not particularly, other than we looked at the service awards that have been approved, we thought that in this instance because the settlements were a lower amount, meaning there is less available to the class to disperse, but there were quite a bit of the same, in fact, possibly more obligation in terms of production of documents and so forth in some of the class representatives in the

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other cases, it seemed to us to be the right number, but that is why we are asking for a meaningfully less amount than has been awarded to some of the other class representatives in some of the other settlements. THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. We have also asked for reimbursement of MR. PARKS: past expenses connected directly to these two cases in the amount of \$674,137, and those are detailed in Exhibit 2 of our motion. I'm happy to answer any questions the Court has about any of those expenses. THE COURT: What was the expense for arbitrators or mediators, what is that? MR. PARKS: As I understand it, when we have a mediation before the Special Master that there is a charge that the parties -- in connection with the OEM process, I believe there is a charge that the parties involved in that process share, and we paid half of it and I believe the defendants participating also paid half. THE COURT: This is the cost for the Master, that's what you are saying? MR. PARKS: Yes, correct. That's our share of it, which is 50 percent of the cost assessed. THE COURT: The forensic support that you have listed, will that be support that will be used also in the

other parts or is this going to end up --

MR. PARKS:

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We will be using the same vendors,

however, that's at best as we can determine the forensic support specific to the documents and materials in these There will be productions from other defendants in cases. other cases, we will be using the same vendors for those services, and there will certainly be some efficiencies of scale, there will be some initial costs that were incurred to get some of the things up to speed for wire harness as the lead case that I suppose in theory you could spread out amongst the different cases, but it unfortunately defied our abilities to be able to be more refined in this number than the number you see here. THE COURT: I'm sorry. Just a minute. (An off-the-record discussion was held at 3:33 p.m.) THE COURT: Okay. MR. PARKS: So the only other points I would simply note is that we have asked for the Court to approve notice expenses up to a cap of \$500,000, those have been provided for already in the terms of the settlements, and to the extent that we don't use that much in notice and

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. All right. Any defendant have any statement or anything that anybody wants

administration costs the money will revert to the settlement

class for dispersal and for escrow fees of \$56,000.

before I proceed?

2 (No response.) 3 THE COURT: No. Okay. Yes, ma'am. 4 MR. PARKS: 5 THE COURT: All right. Certainly, I really am 6 basically reiterating what you said because I have looked at 7 all of this and this \$5.1 million settlement there was 8 certainly notice to everybody and I guess I can address that 9 You indicated that you had mail and e-mail to these 10 50 some thousand individuals plus notice in the newspapers 11 particularly relating to truck and equipment, and there is 12 a -- in these ads the link to the website, and I think that 13 this notice is fair notice and certainly is deemed to reach 14 most of these individuals. 15 There have been no objections and no opt outs, 16 that's a very good sign of a good settlement. And the Court 17 finds that in reviewing the standards which, of course, we 18 have gone through a number of times in this case but I find 19 that the -- that the likelihood of success in this case has 20 been -- the case has been vigorously defended, the Court is 21 well aware of the litigation that has gone on in this case, 22 and actually in all of the antitrust cases, and the 23 likelihood of success is there but there is the likelihood 24 that there would not be success, I think that's a big issue 25 in this case, and so it is a significant factor in settling

this case.

Certainly it is very complex, I don't think I need to go into the complexity of the case. The expense, we can see how expensive it is just for these two parts that we have in terms of the costs that have been incurred in resolving it, and the future costs in terms of the notifications, et cetera.

The judgment of experienced counsel is very significant to this Court because the Court does note that counsel is experienced and well-versed in these areas, it has been obvious to me in terms of all counsel in this case, and the Court does believe that counsel has operated at arm's length in coming up with a fair and reasonable settlement in the best interest of the classes.

The reaction of class members we have gone over, there really has been none, this is good. The public interest is one that is well served by this settlement due to the fact that the Court does find it is fair and reasonable, and was conducted in arm's length negotiations with experience counsel.

The notice was proper, I have already gone over that. And in terms of the 23(a) factors, certainly there is numerosity, I don't think we need to go into that, joinder would be absolutely impractical. There is commonality here, the antitrust price fixing cases by their nature deal with

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common legal and factual -- is that you going out? that? UNIDENTIFIED ATTORNEY: Sorry, Your Honor. Okay. There are too many bells and THE COURT: whistles. So they do have common questions. The claims of the representative parties are typical of the claims of the class because the injuries arise from the same wrong to one person, to the representative as to the whole class, and the representative will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the class because they have the same interest as other class members, and the allocation plans don't give any preferential treatment to any of the named representatives. Rule 23(b)(3) is satisfied because the class plaintiffs demonstrate that common questions predominate over questions affecting only individuals. The claims involve conspiracies from which each of the proposed settlement class members' injuries arise. Evidence is clear that a violation as to one settlement class member is common to the class and will provide a violation to all. Certainly the class method is superior to adjudicating these as individual claims, so I do find that the prerequisites of Rule 23 are met. The Court approves the plan of allocation. Court has reviewed a number of these plans, and I think I

have said before, as to the mathematics I can't agree but as to the expertise of the individuals involved in developing these plans as to the use of the point system is very logical to the Court and, again, I rely on the expertise of counsel as to their input in the allocation plan, so I do find that they are fair and reasonable and will compensate individuals based on their injury and dependent upon the volume, et cetera. I think all of these factors have been considered.

The Court should award attorney fees. Now, this is an interesting issue because you have heard what the Court has done on it and I have basically yesterday said I would do 20 percent, but in your case I'm going to give you 30 percent and I'm doing that because looking at the crosscheck that has been made with the Loadstar but specifically looking at the amount of the settlement, the fact that this is the first monies given to the plaintiffs who have been working on this and I think that -- what did we come up with, 1 point what million?

MR. PARKS: The 1.538 is the number we asked based on 33 percent, so the math is the math but it will be a little bit less than that.

THE COURT: Yeah, just over a million, I think is a fair and reasonable fee for this, and that amount comes, the 30 percent, after the costs that have been allocated here.

The Court does award the costs that have been submitted, they have been delineated by category, and the Court with the questions answered that I have will award these costs.

The next issue is service awards, and I think that the service awards issue has become a little more difficult because of the recent case of Blue Cross Blue Shield, but I also have noted through the discovery issues in this case the amount of time that these representative class members have to put in and the discovery that they have, I mean, I don't think in the trucks but we have in the others people who don't want to be representatives anymore because it is just too much trouble, and given the hundreds of hours that you have indicated, Counsel, that these 18 or so class representatives have put in, I think that it is very fair to award them the \$10,000, this is less than in the other class but this is a smaller litigation so the Court will award the \$10,000 service award to each of the representative named class members.

All right. Is there anything that I have forgotten?

MR. PARKS: I don't believe so. We will, as we have discussed, get you an order around January 16th to allow the CAFA notice period to expire, and then obviously if there are intervening developments with the attorneys general we can address that, I don't believe there will be anything like

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     that, and we will also get you individual final judgment
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     forms with input from defense counsel on the format of those
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     final judgment documents at that same time with the
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     memorandum that the Court has requested reminding the Court
 5
     of why we are providing those at that time.
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               THE COURT:
                           Okay. Sounds good.
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               MR. PARKS:
                           Thank you.
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               THE COURT:
                           Thank you very much.
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               MR. PARKS:
                           I appreciate it.
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               THE COURT:
                           Again, happy holidays to everybody.
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                           Thank you.
               MR. PARKS:
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               (Proceedings concluded at 3:43 p.m.)
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1	CERTIFICATION
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3	I, Robert L. Smith, Official Court Reporter of
4	the United States District Court, Eastern District of
5	Michigan, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Title 28,
6	United States Code, Section 753, do hereby certify that the
7	foregoing pages comprise a full, true and correct transcript
8	taken in the matter of Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation,
9	Case No. 12-2311, on Thursday, November 17, 2016.
10	
11	
12	s/Robert L. Smith
13	Robert L. Smith, RPR, CSR 5098 Federal Official Court Reporter
14	United States District Court Eastern District of Michigan
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17	Date: 12/22/2016
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